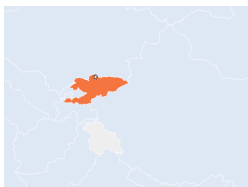


## Introduction

Kyrgyzstan is a landlocked and mountainous country located in Central Asia and bordered by China, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. The government system is a republic; the chief of state is the president, and the head of government is the prime minister. Kyrgyzstan has an emerging mixed economic system which includes a variety of private freedom, combined with centralized economic planning and government regulation.



**Location:** Central Asia

**Capital City:** Bishkek (+6 GMT)

**Chief of State:** President Sadyr Japarov

**Head of Govt.:** President Sadyr Japarov

**Currency:** Kyrgyzstani Som (KGS)

**Major Languages:** <p>Kyrgyz (official) 71.4%, Uzbek 14.4%, Russian (official) 9%, other 5.2%</p>

**Primary Religions:** <p>Muslim 90% (majority Sunni), Christian 7% (Russian Orthodox 3%), other 3% (includes Jewish, Buddhist, Baha&#39;i) (2017 est).</p>

**Calling Code:** 996

**Voltage:** 220

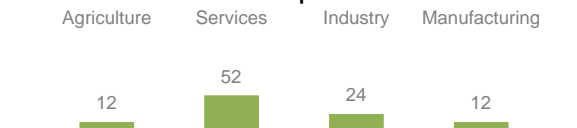
## Key Websites

Main Government Page: [gov.kg](http://gov.kg)

## Key Economic Facts

|  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| Income Level (by per capita GNI):                                    | Low Income                |
| Level of Development:  | In Transition             |
| GDP, PPP (current international \$):                                 | \$41.72 billion (2022)    |
| GDP growth (annual %):   | 7.02% (2022)              |
| GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$):                      | \$6,132.51 (2022)         |
| External debt stocks, total (DOD, current US\$):                     | \$9,064,267,095.50 (2021) |
| Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP):                               | 12.40% (2022)             |
| Current account balance (BoP, current US\$):                         | -\$0.74 billion (2021)    |
| Inflation, consumer prices (annual %):                               | 13.92% (2022)             |
| Labor force, total:  | 2,651,815 (2022)          |
| Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate): | 4.57% (2022)              |
| Imports of goods and services (current US\$):                        | \$5.94 billion (2021)     |
| Exports of goods and services (current US\$):                        | \$3.30 billion (2021)     |

## GDP Composition %



*\*Although Manufacturing is included in the Industry figures, it is also separately reported because it plays a critical role in economy.*

## Rankings

| Index   | Rank      |
|---|-----------|
| Corruption Perceptions Index                    | 141 / 178 |
| Global Competitiveness Index                    | 96 / 141  |
| Global Enabling Trade Index                     | 113 / 136 |
| Index of Economic Freedom                       | 79 / 179  |
| International Logistics Performance Index (LPI) | 108 / 160 |
| Inward FDI Potential Index                      | 108 / 139 |
| KOF Index of Globalization                      | 100 / 185 |
| Networked Readiness Index (NRI)                 | 95 / 139  |
| Open Budget Index                               | 26 / 117  |

## Risk Assessment (Provided by Coface)

**Country rating: D** - A high-risk political and economic situation and an often very difficult business environment can have a very significant impact on corporate payment behavior. Corporate default probability is very high.

**Business Climate rating: D** - The business environment is very difficult. Corporate financial information is rarely available and when available usually unreliable. The legal system makes debt collection very unpredictable. The institutional framework has very serious weaknesses. Intercompany transactions can thus be very difficult to manage in the highly risky environments rated D.

### Strengths

- Abundance of mineral resources (gold, copper, uranium, mercury, antimony, lead, iron) of which the exploitation represents 30% of GDP
- Tourism and hydroelectric potential (only 10% exploited)
- Strategic position and transit corridor between China, Russia and Europe
- Financial support from multilateral and bilateral donors, as well as from China
- Member of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU)
- Member of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)

### Weaknesses

- Small open economy highly dependent on economic fluctuations in Russia, via transfers of expatriate workers (30% of GDP), and in China and Kazakhstan, with which half of trade is carried out
- Strong dependence on gold (45% of exports) and agriculture (20% of GDP, 40% of jobs)
- Fragile, concentrated and dollarized banking system (43% of deposits and 33% of loans), and expensive, directed and underdeveloped credit (25% of GDP)
- Difficult geography (landlocked and 94% mountainous) and high energy dependency
- Poor infrastructure (energy, water, health)
- Poor governance (corruption, organized crime, highly politicized judicial system, large informal economy (23% of GDP) that reduces public resources) and difficult business environment
- Political and social instability linked to the weakness

of institutions, poverty (20% of the population) and ethnic, linguistic and economic opposition between the northern and southern valleys

## **U.S. Embassy**

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<https://kg.usembassy.gov>